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Begin's coalition partners hammer out hard-line Israeli peace policy

TEL AVIV, June 17 (Agencies). — The prospective ultra-nationalist and religious partners in Israel's new coalition today tried to hammer out a tough policy towards the Arabs and the occupied West Bank that incorporates a small loophole which could allow Israel to attend a Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Premier-designate Menachem Begin is expected to announce his rightwing government next week. It will include controversial former military leader Moshe Dayan as foreign minister, and ultra-orthodox religious Jews as ministers of interior, religious affairs and education. The coalition negotiations

are taking place between Israel's rightwing and religious parties. These are Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, main victor in last month's elections, and the National Religious Party (NRP) and two small ultra-orthodox groups.

Today they worked to draft a policy document combining a hardline approach with apparent loopholes which would allow negotiations with the Arabs for a Middle East settlement.

The Likud Party has drafted a 21-point coalition policy statement, and was today discussing it with its prospective partners. Mr. Begin is due to form his cabinet on Monday, and expects to present it to the Knesset on Tuesday.

The draft says that "the Jewish people have an eternal historical right to the land of Israel," and "the government shall plan, establish and encourage urban and rural settlements on the soil of the homeland in accordance with Zionist ideals and national security needs."

Mr. Begin and his Likud followers have interpreted "the land of Israel" as containing both the state of Israel within its borders as they were prior to the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, and the occupied West Bank. But while the coalition's draft guidelines speak of "historical rights," they also provide for peace negotiations with the Arabs "without prior conditions."

Likud "moderates" say this leaves the door open for negotiations over the West Bank.

The draft guidelines also reiterate Israel's readiness to negotiate with its Arab neighbours, to take part in a reconvened Geneva conference, and to honour international commitments undertaken by previous Israeli governments.

On the other hand, the draft programme holds open the possibility of outright Israeli annexation of the West Bank, if the government obtained parliamentary approval for such a move, but says this could not happen while peace negotiations were under way.

Mr. Begin's government said it would consider itself bound by past agreements signed by preceding Israeli governments in the absence of an overall peace agreement, but underlined that "the government has been mandated by the Knesset to apply Israeli law to every part of Israel's territory."

This authority, the statement said, "will not be utilised as long as peace negotiations continue between Israel and its neighbours. The government will not apply Israeli law (on occupied territories) except insofar as political imperatives are concerned and in conformity with a date which it deems appropriate after receiving the approval of parliament."

Likud "moderates" say this formulation is intended to give a stronger hand to Israeli negotiators in bargaining with the Arabs for a peace settlement.

Israel's reformist Democratic Movement for Change (DMC) withdrew from talks on joining the Likud coalition earlier this week due to their disagreement over the future of the West Bank.

Schmidt calls halt to export of processing plants

BONN, June 17 (R). — West Germany has decided to halt exports of nuclear reprocessing plant, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced today.

Herr Schmidt told a news conference that existing contracts would not be affected.

Herr Schmidt said the government reached its decision after consultations today with the West German Council for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. He said the decision was also discussed at the two-day summit which has just ended between himself and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

With the French president standing beside him at the news conference, Herr Schmidt said the two governments were in full agreement on their nuclear energy policy.



VICTIM -- Adults try to help a small child who was overcome by tear gas fired by police during demonstrations in the South African township of Soweto Thursday. The child was later admitted to a hospital in Soweto. Six people died in demonstrations in another township at Kibish. (See story page 6).

Lebanon asks U.S. to press Israel to stop shelling the south

BEIRUT, June 17 (Agencies). — "Lebanon has asked the United States to intercede with Israel to stop shelling southern Lebanon, Lebanese newspaper reported today.

The request reportedly was made by Premier Selim Hoss during talks he had yesterday with U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker in a related effort to stop hostilities in southern Lebanon between rightist forces backed by Israel and Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces. Mr. Selim Hoss asked Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat yesterday to put pressure on Palestinian guerrilla groups to withdraw from positions along the Israeli border, newspaper said.

In addition, Defence and Foreign Minister Fouad Boutros planned to appeal to the Soviet Union to intercede with Palestinian leaders to pull back their forces from the border, the rightist Phalange Party newspaper Al 'Amal said.

Mr. Boutros also planned to ask ambassadors of other countries in the United Nations Security Council to exert efforts to cool off the situation in southern Lebanon, Al 'Amal said.

Some Lebanese politicians suggested recently stationing U.N. peace-keeping forces along the border.

But former Premier Rashid Karami said that Arab governments would object to that at present so that it would be "completely impossible to implement" such a decision.

Meanwhile travellers from the south reported today that 13 civilians have been wounded in the latest round of artillery duels between leftist and rightist forces in the southern area.

The travellers said that three of the casualties were caused by mortar fire that came from inside Israel.

Exchanges of artillery fire continued intermittently for two and a half hours this morning between rightist forces in Marjayoun and Qle'a and forces of the leftist-Palestinian alliance to the east and west, they said.

The travellers said that further south intermittent artillery fire on the leftist stronghold at Bint Jbeil, 4 kms from the Israeli border, led to the five latest casualties.

They said eight people were injured in exchanges of fire during the night.

Israeli reconnaissance planes circled the area to the west of the Palestinian-held Crusader fortress at Beaufort this morning, they said.

Mondale explains Carter's M.E. policy

No Israeli withdrawal unless Arabs agree to real Mideast peace

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17 (R). — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale said today that Israel should not be asked to withdraw from occupied territory unless its Arab neighbours agreed to a real peace in the Middle East.

He also said President Carter believed a Palestinian homeland should be associated with Jordan, and Israel should have separate lines of defence in addition to recognised borders drawn up in negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. Mondale, in prepared remarks to the World Affairs Council of Northern California, appeared to disavow a separate, sovereign Palestinian state, which the Palestine Liberation Organisation is demanding.

But he said that the United States would not impose a solution of the Palestinian problem and would not try to force its ideas about Middle East borders on Arabs or Israelis.

He pledged that the United States would not weaken its military commitment to Israel and would never use such aid as a lever to force concessions from the Israelis in Middle East diplomacy.

"We do not intend to use our military aid as pressure on Israel," he said.

"If we have differences over military aid -- and we may have some -- it will be on military grounds or economic grounds, but no political grounds."

"If we have differences over diplomatic strategy -- and that could happen -- we will work this out on a political level."

Mr. Mondale's speech was the most comprehensive explanation given by an administration official of President Carter's Middle East policy.

It set the stage for the expected visit to Washington soon by Israeli Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin, who is to introduce his cabinet to the Israeli parliament next week.

Mr. Begin has opposed President Carter's proposals for an Israeli withdrawal to 1967 borders with some modifications and for the creation of a Palestinian homeland on the West Bank.

Vice President Mondale today repeated the suggestion about future borders but said that at nations must feel secure behind borders, which must be recognised by all.

"On the one hand, there must be recognised borders," he said. "But, in addition, there could be separate lines of defence or other measures could enhance Israel's security."

He suggested that agreements that led to the separation of forces in the Sinai and on Golan Heights provided models of how Israel's security might be enhanced until confidence in a lasting peace could be fully developed.

In a Middle East settlement, "Israel could return to approximately the borders that existed prior to the war in 1967, albeit with minor modifications as negotiated among the parties, and yet retain security lines or other arrangements that would insure its safety as full confidence developed in a comprehensive peace," he said.

"Thus, with borders explicitly recognised and buttressed by security measures, and the process of peace unfolding, Israel's security would be greatly enhanced."

Although it held only a slight lead over the Socialist Work-

ter than it is today." Mr. Mondale said the United States has made some progress persuading Arab leaders to recognise Israel's right to exist, however reluctantly.

But, he added, peace must be brought about in such a way that it could survive even if some of the Arab leaders nurtured aims to destroy Israel.

"... Israel should not be asked to withdraw unless it can secure in return a real peace from its neighbours," he said.

Speaking of the Palestinian problem, Mr. Mondale said two conditions had to be met.

First, there must be a demonstrated willingness on the part of the Palestinians to live in peace alongside Israel.

Second, the Palestinians must be given a stake in peace "so that they will turn away from the violence of the past and toward a future in which they can express their legitimate political aspirations peacefully."

To achieve this goal he spoke of the "possibility of some arrangement for a Palestinian homeland or entity, preferably in association with Jordan."

The Vice President called for early direct talks between Israel and the Arabs and said it was important that the Geneva Middle East conference should be resumed this year.

Mr. Mondale said President Carter's policy was based on three main precepts:

-- A commitment to a genuine and lasting peace demonstrated by concrete acts to normalise relations among Middle East countries.

-- The establishment of borders for Israel which were recognised by all and could be kept secure, and

-- A fair solution to the problem of the Palestinians.

Lebanon agrees to attend Arab summit

BEIRUT, June 17 (AFP). — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis has agreed to take part in an Arab summit on the Middle East, Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Treiki said here today.

Mr. Treiki, who is on a tour of Arab capitals aimed at getting agreement from heads of state for the Libyan-proposed summit, delivered a message to President Sarkis from Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi about the proposal. He was also to pass a message from the Libyan leader to Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat.

The region's situation had brought complete agreement from Lebanese leaders on the need to organise an Arab meeting at the highest level, he said.

Mr. Treiki said on arrival here from Amman that Libya had suggested certain items for the summit's agenda. These dealt with the Palestinian cause, occupied Arab territories, Arab solidarity and economic cooperation between Arab countries.

July 20 has been set "in principle" for the summit, preceded on July 16 by a foreign ministers' meeting, but a final date will not be set before all countries have been consulted.

Kuwait, Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and North Yemen have already agreed to the summit.

Mr. Treiki was due to leave for Kuwait later today.

King Carlos asks Suarez to form new government

MADRID, June 17 (AFP). — Premier Adolfo Suarez announced today that King Juan Carlos has asked him to form a new government in the wake of Wednesday's general elections.

Premier Suarez, whose Democratic Centre coalition grouping looked unlikely late today to secure an absolute majority in parliament, made the announcement on television.

With 10 per cent of the election results still to come in, the premier's Democratic Centre was comfortably placed, however, to finish up as the biggest grouping in the Chamber of Deputies.

The likely composition of the 350-seat Chamber of Deputies was: Centrist Union -- 168 seats, Socialist Workers -- 116, Communists 22, Popular Alliance -- 6 and other parties -- 24.

Although it held only a slight lead over the Socialist Work-

ers Party in votes cast, the proportional representation system had given it a handsome advantage.

Mr. Suarez told viewers that, in keeping with the constitution, that government had resigned during a cabinet meeting today.

He said the new team would be composed of members "capable of solving the economic and social problems facing Spain at this new stage."

Rhodesia attacks Mozambique again

MAPUTO, June 17 (R). — The Mozambique army High Command today charged that Rhodesia had launched a fresh attack across the border and that fighting was still going on.

The command issued a statement saying Rhodesian troops attacked the district of Mussurizze in Manica Province six days ago backed by heavy artillery, armoured cars and planes.

The Rhodesians had also tried to advance into the interior, but the Mozambique army had launched an offensive against them. Fighting was still going on, the statement said.

In a separate development, Mozambique Radio reported that President Samora Machel of Mozambique has gone to the northern city of Nampula for talks with Rhodesian leaders.

The radio said President Machel is to make "a very important" address to the nation and the world tomorrow. Observers believe this is connected with the latest clashes with Rhodesians.

Arafat: Palestinian cause essential in M.E. talks

LONDON, June 17 (R). — Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat emphasised in a television interview shown here last night that no re-convened Middle East conference could succeed without taking into account the depth and roots of the Palestinian cause.

He said in a commercial television documentary programme on the Middle East: "We are the core of the whole problem in this area. You can't neglect the Palestinians, and it is very important to say that

we are the important number in this equation."

Mr. Arafat added: "According to our National Palestinian Congress we will establish our independent state on a part of Palestine from which the Jews were expelled in 1948."

Asked what was the smallest area that he would accept as a Palestinian state, the PLO leader replied: "We are not speaking about states when we have a home to live, which means to us a lot as Palestinians."

Observers here noted that an Israeli announcement earlier this week that the country's reserves would be called upon for manoeuvres was followed by Syrian tactical exercises two days later.

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The eye of a needle

It is far easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a Middle East peace settlement to worm its way through the loophole provided in the foreign policy statement issued by Mr. Menachem Begin and his prospective coalition partners.

The document asserts that the "Jewish people have an eternal historical right to the land of Israel," which clearly includes the West Bank in the eyes of the motley crew of ultra-nationalist and ultra-religious parties which are about to form the next Israeli government. After saying that, and bluntly affirming the determination to establish settlements in the "Jewish homeland", what sense is left in the invitation to the Arabs to come to the negotiating table without preconditions and for each side to bring along "any proposal it deems appropriate?"

The implied promise to withhold annexation so long as the Arabs agree to come to the conference table is frankly a tool of pressure to force the Arabs into puerile and merely formal negotiations whose fate is already doomed. An invitation to hold talks as though there were no preconditions is just not good enough. The Arabs know that Mr. Begin regards the West Bank as an inalienable part of the Jewish state and as such not negotiable.

In fact, aren't Mr. Begin and his partners holding the West Bank hostage in order to force the other side into a farcical round of negotiations? The threat of annexation hanging like an axe over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is not a convincing inducement, not because it would be beneath a Likud government to go ahead with it, but because Mr. Begin has decided that the annexation already took place ten years ago in all respects except in name. He has in fact told us that the term 'annexation' does not even apply to these territories, for he regards them as part of the land of Israel.

The inclusion of the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the Jewish homeland by inference rather than by explicit mention, the reference to Israel's "right" to the territories in lieu of an announcement of intent to swallow them up is a narrow loophole indeed.

What could make the proposed discussions meaningful is a frank declaration by the Likud and its prospective coalition partners that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are negotiable so as to erase the prior declarations to the contrary. In other words, Mr. Begin must withdraw his preconditions, otherwise he is simply insulting the intelligence of his would be interlocutors.

The document that has been released leads us to suspect that the invitation to negotiate (which after all is not new - Mr. Begin issued a similar invitation almost immediately after learning of his victory at the polls) is no more than a ploy to win world sympathy. The loophole now provided is so small that not even a grain of sand from the West Bank could pass through it.

Voting for Israel's trade unions federation on June 21 will gauge possible shift in public opinion since the general elections

By Hugh Ortel

TEL AVIV, June 17 (R). — Israel will have a unique opportunity on June 21 to gauge the shift in public opinion since the surprise upset of the Labour Party in last month's general elections.

On that date elections will be held to the 1,500-member council of the Histadrut, Israel's powerful trades union federation.

Under Israel's proportional representation system to a single-chamber parliament, no by-elections are held which can indicate emerging trends among voters. This may be one of the reasons for the complete surprise at the extent of Labour's decline.

Under this type of voting, which many Israelis hope will be changed by the new government, ballots are cast for lists, not individual candidates. If a member dies or resigns, or is forced to give up his seat for any reason, no new by-election is held to fill it. The next man on the party's list of candidates simply moves up into the vacant Knesset seat.

A majority of Israel's employed population are members of the trades union federation, partly because of the benefits of the automatic membership in the sick fund it provides.

The electoral rolls for the Histadrut elections thus include over 60 per cent of the national election rolls. The results of the poll can therefore provide a clear enough picture of the national voting pattern.

A lively pre-election campaign is now in progress, while the process of coalition negotiations goes on. All parties are trying to reverse their setbacks in the parliamentary election or to consolidate their gains.

Labour leaders hope the trade union poll will show that their May losses were due to a protest vote. Those of Likud hope they will indicate satisfaction with Mr. Begin's leadership. The Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), a newcomer to the Knesset elections, hopes the vote will show that it is here to stay.

Local government elections at the end of the year will provide yet another indication of public opinion, nearly a year after the new government has been in power.

Because of this, the pre-election campaign in November will probably have little to do with local government issues. Some

of the mayors will be elected by direct ballot and the vote may cut across party lines.

In occupied Jerusalem, for example, pro-and anti-Labour voters may cast their ballots for or against Labour mayor Teddy Kollek on the strength of his personality and his record rather than because of his party. The same holds true for Tel Aviv's Likud Mayor Shlomo Lahat.

For many decades the Histadrut has prided itself on being a trade union federation with a difference. During the early days of Jewish settlement in Israel it was the operating arm of the founding fathers, imbued with ideals of socialism and the dignity of labour.

To give it added strength in its early years it was established as a highly-centralised organisation.

Its early concentration on the building up of co-operatives -- in production and services, mainly construction, transport, banking and health services -- led through the years to the Histadrut becoming the country's largest and most powerful industrial enterprise through its Hevat Ovdim holding company.

It was thus an employer itself while representing the workers against itself and against private enterprise.

For many years individuals and groups broadly represented by the rightwing Likud alliance, which emerged victorious in last month's parliamentary elections for the first time in 29 years, refused to have anything to do with the Histadrut. They were not members and had no voting rights in it.

Histadrut elections were internal affairs -- competitions

between factions and individuals -- with no effects on or indications of political trends within the population as a whole.

It was only in 1964 that a group founded on the ultra-rightwing Herut Party -- the core of the Likud alliance led by Mr. Menachem Begin, joined the trade union federation as the "blue-white group" (the national Israeli colours).

As the Gahal Party (Herut-Liberal Party bloc), they first stood for elections to the Histadrut council at its 10th convention in 1965, polling 15.2 per cent of the vote.

In the previous elections to the ninth convention in 1961 the leftwing parties represented within today's Labour alignment had won 88 per cent of the council seats. With the entry of the Gahal Party inside the Histadrut, Labour's poll dropped to 77 per cent in 1965.

The slow drop in the percentage of votes cast for Labour, and the slow rise in Herut-Likud support, was also taking place in parliamentary elections.

The writing was on the wall, but few political analysts appeared to have noticed the signs which hinted at a major shift in traditional Israeli alliances.

Four years later, at the 11th convention in 1969, Labour's share of the Histadrut vote had declined further to 65 per cent while that of Gahal-Likud had risen to 22.7 per cent. The Independent Liberals won 5.7 per cent.

In the elections to the last (12th) convention held simultaneously with the post-1973 war parliamentary elections, Labour's share dropped again to 62.5 per cent while that of the rightwing party rose slightly but steadily to 22.7 per cent, with the Independent Liberals holding steady at just under six per cent.

Absurdity's loophole By Bassam Bishuti

On the cynicism of chess games

It is intriguing to watch the moves in the game through which a politician rises to the top post in his country. They look like the moves in a game of chess; but only from the outside. Us, mere mortals, cannot have the privilege of any vantage point of view better than the one provided by the snippets of information we are allowed to glean from the news. Thus, only a handful of people would know what has exactly been happening in Moscow's Kremlin to bring Soviet Communist Party Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev to the position of President of the USSR.

But even from the little that the news provides, one finds oneself seductively drawn into watching a refined and highly civilised match of skills. For years, the leadership of the Soviet Union appears stable. The same faces retain their respective jobs and the state machinery runs smoothly. You begin to think that your earlier observation on the greed of men for more and more power was wrong; that here you have human beings who are content with what they have. Then, suddenly, an item of news or two forces open in your mind that old avenue of cynicism -- something seems to be going on in there. And if your old cynicism had so been extinguished as to have let you become a real innocent, news analysts will take care of that. As soon as the latest bit of news is known you get yards of paper on the teleprinter telling you what this news "really" means.

News analysts are an open-eyed lot and cynicism must surely be their best qualification for the job they do. They jump on the least development and "analyse" it into its most wicked parts. Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, we are told, was not found to deserve the post of Soviet president because of his great qualifications but because he has been engaged in a steady game of intrigue. The Supreme Soviet -- the parliament of 1,517 deputies -- did not unanimously elect Comrade Brezhnev to the presidency because each and every one of the deputies thought that the comrade earned the post for his hard work but because each and every one of the deputies was given "an offer they couldn't refuse" -- not many deputies, we are made to understand, like to spend the rest of their lives in Siberia. The former President, Comrade Nikolai Podgorny, was not suddenly dropped -- unanimously by the 1,517 deputies -- from his post "at his own request in connection with his retirement on pension," but because

se he was an obstacle to Comrade Brezhnev's ascent.

News analysts do not ever want to understand that Comrade Podgorny is 74 years old and is, thus, due for retirement, whereas Comrade Brezhnev is only 70 years young. Furthermore, news analysts are so cynical that they insist on imagining that the committee which recently revised the Soviet Constitution deliberately weighted the new constitution in favour of the party instead of the state in order to give more power to the leader of the party, who is none other than Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev.

News analysts are not engaged in "analysing" but in relating straight items of fact they still like to prick our colourful balloons of illusion. They tell us that Comrade Brezhnev started life as a steel-mill engineer and after a career of some 40 years now holds the two highest positions in his country. But rather than tell us how hard-working his career was, and rather than tell us how proud Comrade Brezhnev's mother must be of him now, they list for us the titles he acquired, the supposed political intrigues he played on poor, likeable Comrade Nikita Khrushchev to oust him from power in the 1960s and, finally, they crown this career of glory with the limp, matter-of-fact statement that Comrade Brezhnev "now holds more of the trappings of power than any Soviet leader apart from (Comrade) Joseph Stalin."

Well there they are! Comrade Brezhnev is not the monster they're trying to show us he is; he hasn't amassed that many titles or acquired that much power. By their own admission, Comrade Stalin had more titles and had more power. Comrade Brezhnev is only Secretary General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Marshal of the Soviet Union and he "heads the semi-secret" State Defence Union and is Chairman of the Constitutional Committee. For one thing, he is not prime minister because Comrade Alexei Kosygin is Prime Minister -- and he is not retired yet. There are many, many more titles in the Soviet Union that Comrade Brezhnev does not hold. He is not foreign minister and he is not agriculture minister and he is not many other ministers. But news analysts are cynical by nature it seems. Once they've decided that the man is hungry for more power they'll forget all the hard facts that don't improve their argument and state the facts that do.

MOBILE BOSCH PRODUCT EXHIBITION 1977 VISITS SYRIA AND JORDAN

Mr. Wael Karadeh, manager of the Bosch Jordan Diesel Electric Company in Jordan, has returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany after visiting Bosch divisions there.

The Bosch Foundation decided to set up the Mobile Bosch Products Exhibition-1977 in Amman after it was shown in Aleppo and Damascus owing to the economic progress in Syria and Jordan and the increase in requests for Bosch products in the Middle East region.

The Bosch products exhibition was held in Aleppo and Damascus last week by the Bosch Group of Stuttgart/West Germany.

Bosch is the leading European manufacturer of electrical, electronic and fuel-injection equipment for the international automotive industry. The company is well known also for being one of the leading power tool and home appliances producers and is successfully selling T.V. sets and home radios, car radios (Blaupunkt), film cameras and projectors (Bauer), radio-telephone and medical equipment and packing machinery.

Bosch was founded in 1886 and within the last 90 years has become a multinational company, its sales totalling nearly eight billion Deutsche marks in 1977. Besides having many factories in the Federal Republic of Germany, Bosch products are made in France, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Iran, India, Australia, Malaysia, Brazil and the USA. Sales and service are organised worldwide.

Approximately 90 per cent of the capital of ROBERT BOSCH GmbH, is owned by the ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION, which means that this foundation receives the vast majority of the annual distributed profits.

The ROBERT BOSCH FOUNDATION utilises the income received on its assets exclusively and directly for charitable purposes such as hospitals and for financing scientific studies especially in the medical field. The mobile exhibition is now in Amman, and will be open to the public for three days as of June 20, 1977.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian dailies on Friday commented on the inauguration of Yarmouk University by His Majesty King Hussein.

In an editorial entitled "The university and society", Al Dustour said that the King in inaugurating the university wanted to add a "working mood" to the Silver Jubilee celebrations.

In his inauguration speech the King brought to light the insight that the university serves the society in saying: "The university is not above or outside the society; it is within the society and is called to support the society."

The King also explained how the coordination between the university and society should be. King Hussein brought to light the insight that the university in accompanying the "caravan of contemporary civilisation" with all its technology must at the same time give attention to human values and be guided by the precepts of Arab heritage.

Besides this the King brought out the idea that education is not merely a research process. Education is first and foremost training for being truthful to oneself, diligent and perseverant. The university is the place to develop these good aspects of the human being in order to serve the society.

The paper concluded that with these basic insights the university can always serve the society and fill the gap between scientific, spiritual and human values. This is the way to make science and technology tools for progress in accordance with human values and Arab heritage.

AL SHA'B said that the Governorate of Irbid met yesterday with the King to celebrate the Silver Jubilee. It was a meeting in which the people expressed their love for King Hussein and their pride in his leadership.

The paper described how the people sang, cheered, and danced the "dabbkah" (Jordanian folk dance).

The paper mentioned how the King in his speech given to the university brought out insights into the social and cultural aspects of education. The King emphasised the fact that the university is a product of the nation and outlined its responsibility to serve the society and fulfil its ambitions through the use of modern techniques guided by the precepts of Arab civilisation and heritage.

The paper concluded that the Irbid celebrations expressed the love of Jordanians for their King.

AL RA'i said that yesterday was a significant day for the Irbid Governorate. The people rushed to meet their King to express their love, and loyalty and strengthen the ties with him. This was all manifested in the inauguration of Yarmouk University.

By Looking into his speech we can hope for a successful future for Jordan. Jordan is a country limited in resources but rich in determination and blessed with a courageous, wise and a sincere leader.

The paper added that the people realise the difficulties encountered in establishing a university which is supposed to be "the ears and eyes of the society open to the world", a university which is supposed to transform its role from "pioneer" to "guide and leader" in the society.

The paper concluded that yesterday was a significant day which enabled the people to open their hearts to their leader, and enabled the leader to direct the future concept of university education.

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Mudar Badran: Discreet and full of life

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

JORDAN'S LEADING FIGURES OPEN THEIR HEARTS

A picture in the newspaper, official statements and political activities on the television, official trips and spectacular meetings with heads of state... This is what ordinary people know about the personalities taking decisions in their country. But one seems to forget that, in fact, these heads, of government, ministers, high-ranking officers and director generals are also human beings who have a family life, one or more hobby and who can also laugh and dream...

The Jordan Times has met some of these personalities, who have humbly accepted to reveal the usually hidden aspects of their daily life and who talk of everything with an open heart. This week we meet Jordan's discreet premier, Mr. Mudar Badran.



The prime minister, his wife and four children pose in their Shmeisani garden.

First exhibition of Jordanian books opens

AMMAN (JNA). — Court Minister Amer Khammash opened the first Jordanian book exhibition at the Palace of Culture Friday evening.

The three-day exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, contains 2,000 books written by Jordanians on various subjects, besides essays, periodicals and pamphlets on Jordan's development efforts.

It also includes a special pavilion for Ministry of Education textbooks.

Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf told reporters that the exhibition is a new experiment that will form the basis for a future collection of all that has been written about Jordan, whether by Jordanian, Arab or foreign authors.

Sharif Fawwaz expressed the hope that his ministry could hold the first international exhibition of Jordanian books next year.

This exhibition, he added, is considered as the first step towards the creation of a national library.

Utah archaeologists start work at Petra

AMMAN (J.T.). — A group of 21 University of Utah archaeologists led by Professor of Archaeology Dr. Phillip C. Hammond Friday started a two-month dig at Petra in its search for clues to the lost culture of the Nabataeans, who five centuries controlled of the ancient world's most important trade routes.

Work centres on the area of the Sabt Temple. The archaeologists hope to uncover hidden housing layers of the which may throw light on first stages of Nabataean settlement at Petra.

The study will be made on the temple of the Winged Lion, which was used for the worship of the goddesses Al Uzza and Al Manafot.

he dig also aims to uncover remains of houses which Nabataeans used up until end of the Roman era.

Work, which will end on 17, will be of particular importance in following up the story of Nabataean art and over the relationship between Nabataean art and that of other civilisations, which flourished in neighbouring areas.

Officials at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities said the study of a century of archaeological finds.

he will be the fourth sum-

erican expedition to Petra, a field school project of the Department of Anthropology and the Middle East Centre of the University of Utah in cooperation with the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the Department of Antiquities.

Nabataean Dig in Egypt

After the eight-week field school, Dr. Hammond and his senior staff plan to conduct a month-long electronic survey of a site in Egypt also occupied by the Nabataeans.

"Petra was the capital of the Nabataean commercial empire but more than 1,000 sites in the vast area from the Dead Sea to the Sinai border of Egypt bear the marks of Nabataean occupation," Hammond says.

"The site we plan to survey is Shuqayfah in the eastern delta of Egypt. It was a Roman fortress and a Nabataean trade centre on the major caravan route through Sinai from Persia and India to Egypt. The site is completely unoccupied and has never been excavated."

"We are seeking permission and funding to excavate Shuqayfah as a summer field school giving students the opportunity to spend six weeks at Petra and then another six weeks at the new site."

Mobile Museums

The Department of Antiquities is in the process of implementing a project to set up a number of mobile museums.

The department's Director General, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, said the museums would tour villages and towns with the aim of familiarising the inhabitants with the country's archaeological heritage.

The department supervises permanent museums in Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Petra, Madaba and the University of Jordan.

Dr. Al Hadidi further stated Thursday that the department will soon carry out excavations at Al Huson hill, believed to be one of the Roman Decapolis towns.

His department has just completed plans and studies of the site and allocated the money needed for the dig.

JORDAN TO TAKE

'ART IN TUNISIA

TOURIST MEET

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will participate in the Executive Committee meeting of the Arabism Union in Jerba, Tunisia, on June 20.

he head of the Jordanian gation, Director General of Tourism Michel Hamamish, stated Thursday that the delegation will submit ideas on the development of the union that result in it becoming a unified organisation that boost Arab tourism and duct studies on its development.



Mudar Badran: Enthusiastic when talking about his job.

with the rank of lieutenant. He was promoted in 1962 to the rank of captain and occupied the position of legal advisor to the Armed Forces Treasury. He became assistant head of Jordanian Foreign Intelligence in 1965, deputy head of General Intelligence in 1966 and head two years later. In 1970 he retired from the army as a major general.

In 1970, Mr. Badran was appointed Chief Chamberlain at the Royal Court, then Secretary General of the Court. He became national security adviser to His Majesty King Hussein in the following year. From 1972 to 1973, he held the position of deputy head of the Executive Office on Occupied Territories Affairs. From 1973 to 1974 he was Minister of Education and from 1974 to 1976 Chief of the Royal Court. He was named Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs in July 1976.

To go to the People

What does it mean to be prime minister?
"It is first of all a post of

confidence and a great responsibility. I feel that I am at the service of every citizen living in all parts of the country. My big preoccupation is to be able to fulfil the requests of the people. And the best way to really find out people's needs is to go to them -- to spend a day where they are living. These visits to the different regions of the country are much more beneficial than any report."

"We would travel 800 kms a day by car on such visits. You may think it is exhausting, but on the contrary, after each one of these tours I feel relaxed -- physically and morally -- because I have seen by myself the real situation of people."

When he talks of his work, the premier shows great enthusiasm. But generally speaking, he is very cool. Doesn't he ever get angry?

"It happens. But if I must lose my temper, I do it at home. Although I am quiet by nature, I am always making an effort to keep calm. When by the nature of your work you belong to others, you have to be quiet, patient and receptive."

Mrs. Mou'mina Badran

So when he was nominated prime minister, Mr. Badran told his wife that she had to face their new reality and run his house and family life accordingly. And Mrs. Mou'mina Badran managed to handle things very well, even finding time to read and learn the art of making artificial silk flowers. Also, although she never fails to fulfil her official engagements, she always takes care to keep the quiet atmosphere

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Yamani hints at oil price rise on July 1

NEW YORK, June 17 (R). — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, will probably increase its oil prices by five per cent on July 1, Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani told Business Week magazine.

Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying in an interview that his country hoped the move would heal a price rift within the 13-member organization and that other OPEC members who wanted to raise prices 15 per cent this year would forego the final five per cent rise scheduled for July 1.

Sheikh Yamani told the magazine in Riyadh:

"Since the increase by other members of an additional five per cent on July 1 will cause you to pay a higher bill, we in Saudi Arabia found it better to convince them not (to do so) and on our part to make an increase."

"We are in the very stages of working out a compromise, it will be announced very shortly."

Business Week said Sheikh Yamani hinted that Saudi Arabia would again try to keep prices down in 1978 saying: "We will have another price battle at the end of 1977."

He said Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz was asked during a recent visit to Washington to discuss supplying oil for the U.S. strategic stockpile and Saudi Arabia was ready to negotiate on the matter.

Sheikh Yamani told the reporter negotiations to take over the Arabian-American Oil Company (Aramco) were close to a conclusion.

He said Saudi Arabia would set up a national oil company to function as an "umbrella" for oil operations, absorbing Aramco in the process.

New world food strategy is aim of World Food Council meeting

MANILA, June 17 (R). — The World Food Council meets here next Monday with delegates seeking ways to end the scourges of malnutrition and starvation and limit the cycles of grain surplus and shortage.

Ministers and top officials from 36 countries will attend the five-day ministerial meeting and while there is agreement on the ends to be reached, the means remain a subject of controversy.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland, who arrives in Manila from an Asian tour, has

said world food demand will double in the next 35 years and a global strategy for both production and equitable distribution is needed now.

Mr. Bergland, who is expected to play a pivotal role in next week's meeting, has said the U.S. will support a system of buffer stocks to minimize wild price fluctuations and ensure those who need food will get it.

But now to arrange this buffer stock system and food aid is perhaps the most controversial question facing the meeting.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

Saudi riyal	92.6	93.0
Lebanese pound	107.0	108.1
Syrian pound	81	81.4
Iraqi dinar	935	947
Kuwaiti dinar	1140	1146
Egyptian pound	460	470
Libyan dinar	725	745
UAE dirham	83.8	84.3
U.K. sterling	569	575
U.S. dollar	330	332
German mark	140.4	140.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	132.8	133.2
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.4	37.6

U.S. State Department freezes aid requested by Israel for planes

TEL AVIV, June 17 (R). — Israeli newspapers and the state-owned radio said today that officials were concerned at sudden delays in United States economic aid to Israel.

They said an Israeli request to use part of \$100 million of promised aid for the purchase of two Boeing-747 jumbo jets for the El Al Israeli National Airline had been frozen.

Officials had been led to believe that the request would be dealt with favourably within days.

But since the parliamentary elections last month that brought the right-wing Likud Party led by Mr. Menachem Begin to power, aid talks had been postponed at the insistence of the U.S. State Department, the reports said.

The afternoon newspaper Yediot Aharanot said it was the first time the State Department had intervened in questions involving non-military economic aid to Israel.

The radio said the State Department move was seen in Israel as an indication of future economic pressures to be exerted on Israel.

Official spokesmen declined to comment on the press and radio reports.

Saudi Arabia issues 1977-1978 budget

RIYADH, June 17 (AFP). — The government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia yesterday issued its budget for the fiscal year 1977-1978 (1977-1978) with a total expenditure of 111,400 million Saudi riyals (\$31,647 million). Of the total expenditure, 67 per cent goes to projects and programmes in the field of development and construction, while 33 per cent are set aside for operating expenses.

The new fiscal policy resembles its predecessor in concentrating on projects and programmes which aim at clearing bottlenecks, foremost among which are programmes of improving and developing basic machinery, such as transport, communications, housing and

municipal services, for which a sum of \$12,238 million (38.6 per cent of the total expenditures) is set aside.

A sum of \$6,800 million (21.5 per cent) of the total budget will go to education, training and health and social services, while a sum of \$1,260 million was set aside for agriculture and water desalination and about \$700 million were earmarked to steady prices of foodstuffs and for encouraging agriculture production and animal breeding.

The kingdom's imports of goods increased at a rate of 112 per cent in 1976 over 1975 as a result of growing demands for goods and materials and for boosting the capacity of transport elements in unloading, distribution and storage.

Cocoa producers, consumers make final try for price compromise

LONDON, June 17 (AFP). — Cocoa producing and consumer countries are to meet in July in a "last-ditch" attempt at compromise on new floor and ceiling prices in the 1975 international agreement, reliable sources said yesterday.

The Executive Committee of the International Cocoa Organization (ICO), which met here this week, broke up with the talks deadlocked.

The producer countries have been asking, since the agreement went into effect, that the prices bringing the buffer stock machinery into play, now fixed at 39 and 55 U.S. cents, should be raised to at least 75 and 91 cents.

The consumer states, after first opposing any price revision, agreed in March to make counter-proposals. They put forward as a basis for discussion

the figures of 52 and 68 cents. There was reason to think that common ground could be found in the range of 59 and 72 cents.

But, in the light of persistent disagreement, the leading producers and consumers on the Executive Committee preferred to hold back on a decision until their next session and that of the ICO council from July 18 to 29.

U.S.-Canadian relations may be hurt Hearings probe world uranium cartel

By Bob Horton

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — Congressmen probing a world uranium cartel summoned more former Gulf Oil officials to testify today, despite a warning from Canada that U.S.-Canadian relations could be damaged by the investigation.

A house of Representatives commerce subcommittee yesterday opened public hearings after a year-long inquiry to determine why the big oil company allowed a Canadian subsidiary to join the cartel, which is alleged to have rigged uranium prices.

Gulf Oil Chairman Jerry Mc-

afee testified that Gulf Minerals Canada Limited was forced by Canada to participate in a "marketing arrangement" which, he said, also involved governments and producers of France, Australia and South Africa.

In Ottawa, Canadian Finance Minister Donald Macdonald said President Carter should stop the inquiry if he wanted good relations with Canada.

Mr. Macdonald said his country had acted merely to protect its uranium industry from "predatory" pricing tactics by American firms backed by the U.S. government.

The cartel, officially known as the Uranium Marketing Research Organisation, effectively ended in 1974, Mr. Macdonald said.

The subcommittee also released 28 previously secret documents indicating Canada's role in encouraging a uranium cartel.

The documents said officials of the Gulf subsidiary held secret meetings with other uranium producers in Paris in 1972.

Mr. Macdonald said: "At no time did Gulf Minerals Canada Limited voluntarily seek to become a part of any producers' arrangement. It was compelled to do so."

He acknowledged, as the newly released company memorandums and officials' Canadian papers indicated, that Gulf was extremely sensitive at that time to the U.S. anti-trust implications of its involvement in the cartel.

The Canadian government sought to prevent the release of Canadian documents which had been stamped secret. Published reports in Canada today said the Canadian Energy Department was considering an investigation into the release of the documents.

Subcommittee Chairman John Moss said the papers, part of 1,100 acquired in the panel's almost year-long probe of the cartel, showed conclusively that a cartel existed.

The subcommittee is seeking to determine, among other things, to what extent the cartel's activities may have affected U.S. uranium trade.

Mr. Macdonald said uranium prices in the United States had increased for a number of reasons. These included the policies of the U.S. government and foreign nations, the 1973 Arab oil embargo, higher exploration and development costs, and the activities of Westinghouse Corporation, which was buying uranium fuel for its growing number of Westinghouse reactor customers.

Iran raises bank rate 1 1/2

TEHRAN, June 17 (R). — Iran has raised its bank rate by one per cent to 10 per cent, the Central Bank announced.

But a bank statement Wednesday said the specialist bank lending rate for industrial, mining and agricultural activities remained unchanged at nine per cent, though the rate for construction projects had been increased by one per cent to 10 per cent.

Bank Governor Hassan Ali Mehran told the bank's annual general meeting yesterday that Iran had a buoyant economy in the last financial year despite problems that included rising wages and acute labour shortage.

He said the gross domestic product totalled 4,604,000 million rials (\$38,000 million) in the 12 months up to March 1977 — a 14.7 per cent growth rate at constant prices.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — The United States has made its final offer to Britain on renewal of their airline treaty and is ready to cut off service between the two countries on June 22 if no agreement is reached, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams said yesterday. "We've gone with our final offer," Mr. Adams told reporters. "Our position is clear and firm. It's really up to them (the British)." Britain wants a larger share of the lucrative transatlantic market. The British and U.S. airlines have made alternative plans to carry their passengers if air links between the two countries are cut.

* UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (R). — Representatives of the developing countries have agreed tentatively on a September 13 resumption of the U.N. General Assembly to review the results of the north-south conference in Paris, informed sources said last night. The assembly is expected to debate for about a week the world economic situation, and the failure of the Paris conference appreciably to narrow differences between the industrialised north and the developing south. The 32nd regular session of the world body is scheduled to open on September 20.

* LONDON, June 17 (R). — Britain's balance of payments slipped back into the red last month after reaching a surplus the previous month which had marked its best trading figures for five years. Imports rose by £96 million and exports fell by £19 million last month and there was a visible trade deficit of £244 million. Against this has to be balanced the invisible earnings, such as shipping, insurance and tourism, which showed a surplus of £220 million. The final trade figure for May, therefore, was a deficit of £24 million.

* FRANKFURT, June 17 (R). — A consortium of international banks has granted a \$500 million loan to the Communist economic organisation Comecon, largely to finance the building of a gas pipeline, banking officials here said today. A spokesman for the Dresdner Bank, which heads the consortium, said the seven-year loan was made to Comecon's Moscow-based International Investment Bank (IIB).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market today. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	=	1.7195 / 97	U.S. dollars
One dollar	=	2.3540 / 50	West German marks
	=	2.4880 / 95	Dutch guilders
	=	2.4890 / 4900	Swiss francs
	=	36.06 / 07	Belgian francs
	=	4.9440 / 50	French francs
	=	88.00 / 10	Italian lire
	=	272.65 / 80	Japanese yen
	=	4.4265 / 75	Swedish crowns
	=	5.2895 / 2905	Norwegian crowns
	=	6.0560 / 85	Danish crowns

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed in fairly active trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial average was unchanged at the close, but gainers led losers by a good 308 to 551 margin. The market sawawed throughout most of the day, either up or down a fraction from yesterday's close.

Investors remain hesitant and confused about Wall Street's prospects, although there seemed to be a general mood of cautious optimism today. Most groups of shares closed on a mixed to steady tone.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 920.45, unchanged from 238.80, a gain of 0.39; utilities at 113.88, a gain of 0.32. 21,960,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,090,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Government bonds firmed Friday after the retail price index, which showed a smaller than expected rise, dealers said. Equities had earlier losses and at 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2 1/2 at 441.0. Overall trading was quiet.

Government bonds ended with net rises ranging to one half point. Industrials showed net falls of a penny or two but oil firmed.

Gold and Australians eased, U.S. and Canadian stocks firmed. B.P. finished 12p up partly helped by renewed American demand while Shell gained 7p in sympathy.

Gallenkamp advanced to 330p from 254 on news of bid discussions with Fisons. Fisons was 3p off prior to the statement and has lost a further 3p in after hours.

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$139.20/oz.

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Sunday's races at the Royal Racing Club - Marka

FIRST RACE

3:30 p.m.

FOR LOCAL COUNTRY HORSES, BEGINNERS
DISTANCE 1,400 METRES

1. Ali A. Soukout	M. NAIEL	Owner	Mousa	55.5
2. Odeh Tallak	LARA	Owner	Salah	55.5
3. Rashid Odeh	SAKIR	Khalaf	—	54
4. Rashid Odeh	SIT EL KHALIL	Owner	Salameh	52.5
5. Tawfiq Ksours	MALIK	Owner	Saad	53
6. Tawfiq Ksours	ZANAH	Owner	Khalaf	52.5
7. Odeh Kalsi	BOROUK	Ali	Silmi	52.5
8. Mosa'lem El Ayed	DARA	Bilou	Mikhalil	45.5
9. Salameh Mnshi	FALHA	Owner	—	45.5

* W. choice: SAKIR, SIT EL KHALIL, ZANAH

SECOND RACE

4:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1.	Al Talha's Stable	SAHER AL TALHA'A	Sadoun	Talal	57
2.	Jean Sezzec	ANBAR	Salah	Mikhalil	57
3.	Mamdoh Al Hafid	KAOHER	Owner	Ali	55.5
4.	Sami Yaqoub	HILDA	Kamal	Salah	55.5
5.	Ismail Salim	MITHAL	Bilou	Radwan	55.5
6.	H.H. Sharif Jamil Ibn Nasser	SINDAH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
7.	Sharif Nofah Nasser	TAJ EL AROUS	Ibrahim	—	47
*	W. choice :	SAHER EL TALHA'A. MITHAL.	TAJ EL AROUS		

* W. choice: SAHER EL TALHA'A, MITHAL, TAJ EL AROUS

THIRD RACE

4:30 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES
DISTANCE 1,600 METRES

1. El Talha's Stable	KHALILAN	Sadoun	—	54
2. Tawfiq Ksours	KWAIES	Marmar	Saad	54
3. Ismail Salim	EL KHANSA	Bilou	K. Diab	52.5
4. H.H. Sharif Hussein I Nasser	EL DALEEM	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
5. Sharif Nofah Nasser	ANEEF	Ibrahim	—	50
6. Wassef Bisharat	OUSHAIRAT	Bilou	Mikhalil	48.5

* W. choice: KHALILAN, KWAIES, OUSHAIRAT

FOURTH RACE

5:00 p.m.

FOR BEGINNER HORSES (PONIES)
DISTANCE 1,000 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	AL NIES	Ali	Radwan	54
2. Saif H. Majali	RADDAD	Ali	Salah	54
3. Tawfiq Ksours	AL HABBAH	Marmar	Saad	54
4. Wassef Bisharat	B. IBRAHIM	Bilou	Mikhalil	52.5
5. Sharif Nofah Nasser	AL ROKH	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	50
6. Ali Abu Soukout	AZIZ	Owner	—	50
7. Sami Yaqoub	RABADAN	Kamal	Mousa	47
8. Bahjat Famous	MANIX	Owner	Almad	47

* W. choice: EL HABBAH, EL ROKH, B. IBRAHIM

FIFTH RACE

5:30 p.m.

FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	MARBAB	Ali	—	58
2. Ali A. Soukout	WADI AMAL	Owner	Mousa	56
3. Khalil F. Borqan	TULL	Marmar	Salah	56
4. Khalil F. Borqan	BOSHRAN	Marmar	Saad	54
5. Bahjat Famous	A. EL HAWA	Owner	Mikhalil	54
6. Ismail Salim	UM EL SAAD	Bilou	Radwan	52.5
7. Sharif Nofah Nasser	JOHAR AMMAN	Ibrahim	Ibrahim	52

* W. choice: TULL, A. EL HAWA, JOHAR AMMAN

SIXTH RACE

6:00 p.m.

FOR SECOND CLASS HORSES
DISTANCE 2,000 METRES

1. Saif H. Majali	SINAJ	Ali	Radwan	54
2. Imad Kawasmi	AREEN	Owner	Salah	50
3. Yousef Kittameh	NASSAF	Owner	—	50
4. Tawfiq Ksours	HADID	Marmar	Salameh	48
5. Tawfiq Ksours	S. AYOUB	Marmar	Saad	48
6. Abboud Shwairi	M. LEBNAN	Owner	Mikhalil	48

* W. choice: SINAJ, AREEN, SABIR AYOUB

On 2nd day of Soweto's anniversary South African police open fire on blacks

JOHANNESBURG, June 17 (Agencies) — Police opened fire on crowds of blacks in two townships near the southern coastal town of Port Elizabeth today.

Divisional Commissioner of Police in the Eastern Cape, Brig. J. Hugo, said police had been "forced" to fire after large crowds of stone-throwing blacks had set fire to several buildings in the townships of Kaba and Kwanobuhle.

He could not say if anyone had been injured.

Five people were wounded when police opened fire in Kaba last night and two blacks died in fires in the township.

Reporters were refused permission to enter Kaba today but smoke could be seen rising from burning buildings some distance away.

The second day of violence in Kaba came as the potential flashpoint of Soweto on the outskirts of Johannesburg remained relatively calm.

A police spokesman said today that during last night's disturbances in Kaba all six of the township's schools were burned down and several other buildings destroyed.

Bus services have been with-

drawn from the two townships and large numbers of riot police have been sent in.

No serious incidents were reported from any other townships in South Africa although police used teargas in Soweto to break up a group of blacks early today.

Soweto Police Chief Brig. Jan Visser told Reuters teargas was fired at a small group of black youths who stoned a police car.

Earlier, Police Minister James Kruger said 14 blacks were shot and wounded in Soweto and in Kaba during yesterday's first anniversary of the start of violent black unrest in Soweto.

Police arrested more than 100 blacks in Kaba last night many of whom were sentenced by a summary court to be caned, Mr. Kruger said.

The minister also disclosed that apart from fusillades of teargas, police used rubber bullets for the first time in Soweto yesterday.

Schools remained closed in the township today but most shops opened and greater numbers of blacks went to work than yesterday -- the first day of a two-day strike called by student leaders.

The Roman Catholic Archbi-

shop of Johannesburg, Mgr. Joseph Fitzgerald, today accused police of throwing teargas grenades within the precincts of a church in Soweto yesterday.

He said the teargas was thrown at the end of a service of commemoration for last year's 600 anti-apartheid riot victims.

An Agence France-Presse correspondent present said that police, for no apparent reason, began dispersing Africans as they left the church.

Janata loses West Bengal to leftists

NEW DELHI, June 17 (R). — A five-party leftist alliance led by the Marxist Communist Party today won a clear majority in India's West Bengal State Assembly, humbling the Janata.

The left front had won 173 seats in the 294-member assembly by the results of 70 more seats still to be declared.

The Marxist Communists (CPI-M) had won 136 seats in their own right and seemed certain of an outright majority. Its State Secretary announced that Mr. Jyoti Basu, 63,

the dapper, ascetic, Deputy Chief Minister of the state in a united front government seven years ago, would head the new administration.

It will be the first time a Communist Party has held power in its own right in an Indian state since independence in 1947.

The rival Communist Party of India has for the past eight years been a senior partner in the government of the south Indian state of Kerala and provided the chief minister of the state until March this year.

The CPI-M, which was for-

med after a split within the pro-Moscow CPI in 1964, shared power in West Bengal in 1967 and 1969 in coalition with the Bangla Congress.

That administration of the volatile, densely-populated state was marked by large scale disturbances among agricultural and industrial workers. But Mr. Basu gave repeated assurances during this campaign that he would maintain law and order with a firm hand.

The party was closely aligned with the Janata (People's) Party of Prime Minister Morarji Desai in national elections last March. This alliance continued in most of the 10 states which voted this month but broke down in West Bengal in a dispute over sharing of seats.

The disagreement cost the Janata Party dearly. It has won only 26 seats in West Bengal and the Congress Party 12.

U.S. protests USSR treatment of journalist

MOSCOW, June 17 (R). — The United States Embassy in Moscow today protested for the third time to the Soviet Foreign Ministry over the interrogation this week of American newspaper correspondent Robert C. Tolt.

Mr. Tolt, Moscow correspondent of the Los Angeles Times, was questioned for over 13 hours by security officials after the Soviet Foreign Ministry alleged that he had collected state secrets.

An embassy spokesman said the protest note pointed out that the Soviet action, seen by analysts here as part of a campaign to discredit U.S. journalists, "would not further the aims of the Helsinki (human rights) accords."

Mr. Tolt, 48, was told yesterday by one of his interrogators -- a colonel of the KGB security police -- that he was no longer needed and was free to leave the country.

The correspondent, a married man with three children, had been prevented from leaving the country at the end of his three-year assignment this week.

89,000 Americans will die of lung cancer this year

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AFP). — The number of lung cancer cases in the United States is increasing alarmingly, a House of Representatives sub-committee has been informed here. American Cancer Society President Lee Clark said an estimated 89,000 Americans will die of lung cancer this year compared with 81,000 in 1975. This accounted for 22 per cent of all cancer deaths in 1975, Mr. Clark said at a hearing on Wednesday. Only 8 per cent of men afflicted with lung cancer survive, and only 12 per cent of women, he added. Lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer deaths among women, Dr. Arthur Helleb, the society's Chief Medical Officer, said. He forecast that 90,000 cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed in the United States this year and that 33,000 women will die of it.

Idi Amin intends to maintain "trade relations" with Britain despite latest break in ties

NAIROBI, June 17 (R). — Uganda's President Idi Amin has adopted a conciliatory tone about his relations with Britain after London's decision to break its last diplomatic links with his country.

The president, who told the country last night that he had been carried 17 kms. by 19 unidentified people to hear yesterday's annual budget speech at the Kampala Conference Centre, said the withdrawal of Britain's last two diplomats in Kampala did "not change anything".

In an impromptu speech broadcast live by Uganda Radio, Field Marshal Amin said: "We will not break any trade relations with Britain and will do everything possible to maintain good understanding with people of Britain here."

Observers here said the president's remarks were in sharp contrast to the diatribes he made against Britain throughout the Commonwealth summit

conference, which ended in his absence in London on Wednesday.

His remarks referred to earlier Uganda Radio reports that a group of Britons had volunteered to carry the president shoulder-high for 40 kms. to demonstrate their support for the people of Uganda.

"I think you have heard that I was being carried... by 19 people who managed to carry me for only 11-and-a-half miles (17 kms.) and they were very tired," the president said. He did not specify whether the bearers were British. Members of the country's British Community carried him in a litter to the opening of the Organisation of African Unity summit in Kampala in 1975.

The 240 Britons living in Uganda are forbidden to leave the country and are not allowed to meet or travel in groups of more than three.

Two who were allowed to leave were the diplomats who had been staffing a British interest section at the French Embassy in Kampala. They were

re withdrawn on Wednesday night following attacks on their activities and official Ugandan protests to France.

The Foreign Office said no other embassy would be asked to represent British interests in Uganda.

Britain severed diplomatic relations with Uganda last July and the decision to withdraw the remaining officials has left the Britons living there more isolated than ever.

President Amin told his audience at the conference centre that the decision to pull out British envoys -- Mr. Alfred Ian Glasby and Mr. Robert Victor Welborn -- had not surprised him.

"This does not change anything," he said. "It does not mean I cannot get my clothes from Britain."

The president told his people: "I don't want any British man to be mistreated in Uganda. I want you to keep good understanding with them."

Anyone who ignored this was "heading for trouble from me," he added.

Sadat: Likud bloc's victory does not upset my peace plans

CAIRO, June 17 (R). — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said in a television interview last night that the recent election victory of Israel's right-wing Likud bloc had not upset his strategy for a Middle East peace.

"It did not turn my plans upside-down. The victory of Likud might have been a shock for many, but in fact it was not a surprise for us."

"There are no differences on the final goals between Begin, Rabin, Meir or Dayan," he said.

"We should not exaggerate. The Israelis have their own problems and we have ours. But we too have the problem of maintaining peace," he said in an interview with London's Thames Television.

A transcript of the interview, screened last night was published in Cairo by Egypt's official news agency MENA.

The Egyptian leader said that if preparations for reconvening the Geneva Middle East peace conference were carried out properly the conference would succeed.

"If these preparations are carried out properly I do not think we will find any difficulties."

"We ought, as I told President Carter, to start the formation of a working group headed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to contact all parties concerned," Mr. Sadat said.

The president said Egypt would not sign a separate peace agreement with Israel at Geneva.

Unless all the parties concerned attended the conference and signed a peace agreement there would be no permanent peace in the Middle East, he said.

The conference, which is expected to meet later this year, has met only once, briefly but

inconclusively, in December 1973.

Asked whether Egypt would attend the conference if Israel did not express its readiness to withdraw from the occupied West Bank, Mr. Sadat said: "I will not go to Geneva to discuss the possibility of achieving the Israeli withdrawal from the territories occupied after the 1967 war."

He said the state of war with Israel would not be ended as long as one Israeli soldier remained on any Arab territory occupied in 1967.

President Sadat said the Palestine problem was the crux of the Middle East crisis and called for the creation of a Palestinian state embracing the West Bank and the Gaza strip linked by a corridor.

President Sadat said this could be followed by implementing obligations stipulated on the two sides in Security Council resolutions and the termination of the state of war officially.

"I believe these are the contents of the peace treaty to be concluded in Geneva," the president said according to the agency.

He said Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories could be completed in three to six months.

Lebanon should also attend the Geneva conference because it has borders with Israel and there is a truce agreement between Lebanon and Israel, the president added.

Asked on the prospects of the Arabs using oil as a weapon to defeat Israel, President Sadat said he did not like to threaten anyone just as he did not like being threatened.

"We want to give peace the momentum needed. In case peace does not materialise then we have to revise the whole matter. In this case the decision will not be mine but of all Arab leaders," he said.

U.S. Senate nays plans for Korea withdrawals

WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — The U.S. Senate has refused to endorse President Carter's plans to withdraw troops from South Korea and has also rejected moves to resume limited trade with Cuba.

Senators last night voted against approving Mr. Carter's proposals to pull out 32,000 ground troops from South Korea over five years, and demanded an equal say with the president on policy towards the issue.

Earlier, the Senate decided not to recommend a proposal, approved by its Foreign Relations Committee, to partially lift the American trade embargo with Cuba.

The proposal would have allowed the sale to Cuba of U.S. medical supplies and agricultural and food commodities, while maintaining the ban on the sale of other American goods, as well as on all Cuban sales to the United States.

The Senate urged Mr. Carter to take Cuba's military presence in Africa into account in his negotiations aimed at normalising U.S.-Cuban relations.

It also passed a resolution urging the president to protect the rights of U.S. citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Castro government in 1959 in the negotiations.

The Cuban and South Korean issues dominated a debate on

a bill authorising \$ 1.7 billion for the State Department and related agencies for the 1978 financial year. The bill was eventually passed by 64 votes to 21.

After the discussion on South Korea, the Senate passed an amendment to the bill calling on Mr. Carter to submit written reports to Congress by Feb. 15 each year on the pull-out of troops.

The amendment, and rejection of the proposal endorsing the president's plans, were prompted by strong pressure from Republican and conservative Democrats arguing that further studies were needed before making a final decision.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* WASHINGTON, June 17 (R). — Dr. Werner von Braun, the German-born rocket designer who led America into space, has died at home near here, the U.S. space agency said today. He was 65. Dr. von Braun died after a long battle with cancer, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. A naturalised American citizen since 1953, Dr. von Braun had been instrumental in designing the V-2 rocket for Nazi Germany and went on to lead the American space effort which put men on the moon.

* NEW DELHI, June 17 (R). — India and Canada have agreed on efforts to revive cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear technology, Prime Minister Morarji Desai told parliament today. Canada decided to ban further nuclear cooperation with India in May, 1976. It suspended its nuclear assistance programme to this country after India exploded an atomic device in 1974. Mr. Desai said the agreement followed his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during the Commonwealth conference in London. He made the announcement only a few hours after his return from Europe.

* UNITED NATIONS, June 17 (R). — Cypriot U.N. Ambassador Zeno Rossides said yesterday that negotiations between leaders of the island's Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot communities had so far been unproductive and meaningless. He told the Security Council that United Nations resolutions, including calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces and the return of refugees to their homes, had not been implemented. The Turkish side had availed itself of benefits from agreements reached in the inter-communal talks but had ignored the obligations involved in them, Mr. Rossides said.

* THE HAGUE, June 17 (AFP). — Large forces of armed Dutch police and para-military gendarmes last night cordoned off the South Moluccan quarter of the town of Krimpen with armoured vehicles after a police officer was attacked by about 25 South Moluccan youths. The police officer called for help to restore order when the youths caused trouble at a local bookshop. Two hours after the armoured vehicles moved in, police and South Moluccan representatives were holding talks and an official spokesman said that calm had been restored. Krimpen is in the south of the Netherlands, near Rotterdam.

* LAUSANNE, June 17 (R). — A military prosecutor yesterday demanded a 12-year prison sentence for Brig. Jean-Louis Jeammere, accused of passing Swiss defence secrets to the Soviet Union, a court spokesman said. The prosecutor called on the military tribunal to sentence the brigadier's wife, Marie-Louise, charged with complicity, to one year in prison.

* CASABLANCA, June 17 (R). — Moroccan and Zaïre troops joined in a "victory parade" in Casablanca today to celebrate the defeat of rebels in the Shaba Province of Zaïre. The parade was reviewed by President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre, who ends a four-day visit to Morocco today, and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Supreme Soviet ends 2-day session with warm tribute to new President Brezhnev

MOSCOW, June 17 (Agencies). — The Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliament, today ended a two-day session with a glowing tribute to Kremlin chief Leonid Brezhnev, appointed yesterday to the presidency.

Session Chairman Vitaly Ruben told the 1,517 deputies in the Grand Kremlin Palace that Soviet citizens in all walks of life had sent messages welcoming their decision to elect Mr. Brezhnev as head of state.

The messages stressed Mr. Brezhnev's "outstanding great contribution to the cause of Communist construction, the struggle for peace and international cooperation," Tass news agency quoted Mr. Ruben as saying.

"We totally and fully share the thoughts and feelings of Soviet people and join with them," he said.

The parliament, which meets briefly two or three times a year to approve legislation, voted unanimously to remove President Nikolai Podgorny from office minutes before electing Mr. Brezhnev.

The 70-year-old Soviet leader became the first in the na-

tion's history to combine the top state and party jobs.

The Supreme Soviet, which meets again in October, spent the majority of its session discussing forestry legislation.

Party chief Leonid Brezhnev disclosed here today that the Central Committee's decision to name him head of state was taken on May 25 -- one day after the dismissal of President Podgorny.

Mr. Brezhnev, speaking at a meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, justified his double post by "the growing role of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union." A role which has been highlighted by the plan for a new Soviet Constitution.

"The Soviet Communist Party is the ruling party and has always determined, and will continue to determine, the policies to be followed in the most important questions in the life of the state," Tass quoted Mr. Brezhnev as saying.

Ordinary Russians hear more about Comrade Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev through the official Soviet press than about anyone else in the world. Yet to most of them their new president is a man of mystery.

In the 1970s Mr. Brezhnev has acquired more and more of the attributes and formal honours associated with the cult built up around Joseph Stalin.

Yet the growing personality cult that surrounds him never touches on details which people in the West expect to learn about their leaders.

Ask the average Russian about Mr. Brezhnev's family -- he has a son and a daughter -- his likes and dislikes or his life style and the answer is likely to be a shrug of incomprehension.

Western theories in recent years that he has heart trouble, leukaemia or cancer of the jaw have never been confirmed. The only disclosure ever made about his health was that he suffered from a "cold-type illness" in 1975 when he was absent from public view for 51 days.

At 70, however, Mr. Brezhnev is evidently ageing. He now wears a hearing aid and a Westerner who met him recently said: "You have to talk loudly to him."

His difficulties of speech have also worsened. American sources said that when he met U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance last March, even his own long-time personal interpreter had to ask him sometimes to repeat himself.

According to West German sources, the Soviet leader appeared to have lost vitality during talks this week with Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

At the same time, he remained master of all the subjects they covered, the sources said.

European nations -- Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway -- agreed in 1975 to participate in production, in return for 10 per cent of foreign sales.

The sources said the Shah last week signed a United States Government Letter of Offer for the 160 jets, described as the world's most manoeuvrable fighter.

But he has not yet signed additional offers for spare parts, ground support equipment and training, they said.

The major portion of the deal has been completed and only the details remain to be worked out, one source said.

The sale was approved by Congress last year during the Ford administration but the Shah rejected the original \$3.8 billion Letter of Offer early this year.

He objected to the estimated effect of inflation, the spares, and training and ground support equipment being included in one document and in one price.

Potential F-16 foreign sales have been estimated at 2,000 planes, and the agreement with the European consortium for the fighter was referred to as the "contract of the century" when it was signed two years ago.

Israel and South Korea are among the nations interested in purchasing the F-16 and the U.S. air force plans to begin using the plane in 1979.

4-day hurricane plays havoc with Omani island

MUSCAT, June 17 (R). — The Omani Island of Masirah was virtually destroyed in a four-day hurricane that left a number of people dead and injured, officials said here today.

They said 98 per cent of the buildings on the island off the southeast coast of Oman were levelled, leaving more than 3,000 people homeless.

Four other regions of south Oman also suffered heavy damage in the storm earlier this week, but officials said they were still counting the casualties.

They said planes carrying relief supplies to Masirah Island, where Oman's main air base is located, were unable to land on Monday because of the winds.

The first airborne medical and food supplies reached the island on Tuesday and injured people were flown out to hospitals on the mainland.

The New York Information

Office of the Sultanate of Oman had earlier today said that thousands of date gardens and lime trees, the basis of the sultanate's agriculture, had been destroyed.

Sultan Qabus Ibn Said of Oman, who has an estimated population of 750,000, had accepted offers of help from the United Arab Emirates, Iran and West Germany, the office added.

Sultan Qabus left Muscat on Tuesday for Tehran on a private visit to Iran.

In a related development, a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) spokesman in London today said their transmitter might be out of action for many weeks because of the hurricane.

The transmitter feeds BBC overseas programmes to India, Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and the Arab Peninsula. The service is being maintained by short-wave transmissions from London, the spokesman said.

How long now before ecology becomes a force in politics ?

By Gamini Seneviratne

A recent opinion poll conducted by the French weekly journal, Le Point, asked young voters: "If an ecology candidate presented himself in your constituency, would you be tempted to vote for him?" Fifty one per cent said they would be "quite tempted" (19%) or "very tempted" (32%).

In fact the actual voting in local government elections and by-elections to the national parliament in France, in the past months, has elated ecological activists who believe they must take an active part in politics.

Edward Goldsmith, one of the leaders of the international ecological movement recently declared editorially in his journal, The Ecologist: "It has been clear for some time that the ecological movement would soon become a major political force. It was a question of waiting for the breakthrough. But when and where would this occur? The answer ap-

pears to be in France and in 1977."

Others, equally close to the cause, are convinced that the role of ecologists is to influence rather than seek political power as a party. French ecologists, they argue, are winning votes because they have failed to influence.

There are, of course, many ways of influencing governments. In terms of elections, United States environmental lobbyists like Friends of the Earth have been particularly impressive. One chosen play is to expose the record of congressmen seeking re-election who have been insensitive to environmental issues. Last time round, seven of a selected "Dirty Dozen" were voted out.

In France, the ecology vote, averaging around the ten per cent mark in the first round of the two-round municipal elections, has caused the established parties -- from Gauchists to Communists -- to come a-wooling. Not, it could be argued, but a bad result of the ecologists rallying to the hust-

ings. But does it add up to power, and can it be repeated where established parties do have an ecological conscience?

In Britain, the Ecology Party (set up three years ago by Edward Goldsmith) contested 100 selected seats at the May 5 county council elections in England and Wales. It won one seat in Cornwall and, more important, got a significantly high percentage of the votes cast in the constituencies it contested.

But would it not have done better by working with the existing political parties? "Impossible," says Goldsmith. "We have been trying for eight years." On the other hand, his party's showing "on our first effort, the first time of asking, is extremely encouraging. There is every hope that this party will succeed."

He sees that success as part of "a worldwide reaction" and points to, among other places, "New Zealand, where the Values Party, the ecology party of that country, got six per cent of the vote throughout the country" and of course France.

Environmental groups have, in fact, contested political seats in half a dozen other countries. It may well be a gathering trend. But the conflict between influence and representative power remains.

The role of the Sarvodaya Movement during India's recent general election provides a fascinating insight; even though the movement, founded on Gandhian ecological principles long before anybody even heard of ecology, is concerned with development rather than the environment.

Sarvodaya, which means "rise for all", came into conflict with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi during her 18-month state of emergency. It suffered a split in the process -- one faction, led by Vinoba Bhave, opting to suffer the autocratic regime and the other, led by Jaya Prakash Narayan, preferring to oppose. A large number of the latter group were imprisoned for their pains.

When the election was finally held, Vinoba Bhave again chose to keep clear of politics while Narayan actively campaigned for Mrs. Gandhi's

opponents. In any event the defeat of Sarvodaya people, who have immense moral authority in rural India, probably cost Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party the election.

Having engineered the defeat (or victory) Narayan has withdrawn to his non-political role. The argument being that while he personally may have political position for the taking, the movement is committed to influence rather than assume power.

The Sarvodaya Movement has deliberately eschewed political power. Other, more specialised, environmental groups have chosen to remain pressure groups because, they argue, they are simply unable to handle all the reins of responsibility.

Behind the pressure groups is the not inconsiderable activity of international bodies like the United Nations Environment Programme. As Goldsmith says, people have become increasingly concerned, during the past 30 years, that so-called human progress is leading to disaster.

The widespread, if vague,

misgivings coalesced in the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in May 1972. It created the Environment Programme (UNEP) now headquartered near Nairobi, Kenya. Like all large bureaucracies, it operates like a highly efficient ecosystem -- what it takes in at one end takes an awful long time to come out of another.

But, though its contribution is impossible to quantify, it does work. It undoubtedly understands the global environment better than any given national pressure group. Its activities can at least fuel the efforts of everyone. On World Environment Day (June 5) it backed national and group campaigns to bring environmental issues before the general public.

As a world body it goes further and introduces international issues into parochial programmes. This year there are four ozone, erosion, firewood and environmental causes of Cancer. Ecology is about all life. Clearly there is more than one way to get governments to pay due regard to it.